THE DAYS CATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Steamship Black Warrier.
The steamship Black Warrier, Captain Bulleck,
arrived yesterday morning from New Orleans via
Havana, bringing dates from the latter city to the

There was nothing new at Havana. The steamer Falcon was still in port, but was expected to sail for New York on the morning of the 29th ultimo.

We are indebted to the purser of the Black War zior for late intelligence and files of Havana papers

OUR HAVANA COBRESPONDENCE. HAVANA, Jan. 27, 1855.

Felix and Estrampes—An Instance of Spanish Ty-ranny—Suicide—New Fortifications—Rifle Corps —Rens—The Affair of the Gray Eagle—Accommedation for the Insune, &c. I did not write you by the Isabel (via Charleston),

on the 25th inst., because but little of importance had transpired, and because I considered that a letter forwarded by the Black Warrior direct, this day, will probably reach you as early as would one sent by the indirect route.

Estrampes and Felix continue at the Moro Castle.

By a communication addressed by the former to a friend of mine yesterday, which is now before me. I am bappy to find their health is tolerable, but they are getting every day "more disatisfied with their prison." "We are in want of nothing," says Esimper, "except liberty." Again, he says, "I am still without knowledge as to what will become of me, but that does not hinder me from sleeping sound-

ly, and _____ tells me I am getting fa!!"

Poor fellow!—is it not a thousand pities so noble a spirit should be crushed by tyranny?

The following fact exhibits in a strong light the

tyranny that is exercised over the liberties of peoole in Cuba.

An actress, named Mur, who was at Matanzas, had entered into an engagement to appear at the Tacon theatre in this city, on a certain recent evening. The usual placards were accordingly posted, and

The usual placards were accordingly posted, and the advertisements inserted in the daily papers. Seno ita Mur did atrive by railway on the day on which she was to have appeared. Travel had, however, so fatigued her, that she felt unable to at at the theatre that night. She accordingly sent a polite apology to the theatre, accounting for her absence, and then, the evening being a fine one, took a ctroll with a friend.

While absent from her lodgings, a visit was paid to them by one of the chief police offisers; and, to make a long story short, the lady was that night arrested, by order, as is understood, of the Captain General, and was thrown into the recognized—a place where all the loose strolling women are confined—where she was detained all night, and only permitted to depart next morning by the payment of a fine of \$50.

50.

On the 17th January, Capt. Nicholis, of the bark John Carver, at Matanzas, threw himself overboard, and was drowned. No cause can be assigned for the rash act. He leaves a widow, a lady of high respectability, who has proceeded to the United States. I understand the body of the deceased has been recovered, and will be sent to the United States for interment.

States. I understand the body of the deceased has been recovered, and will be sent to the United States for interment.

New forts are, I understand, to be erected on the hills in the rear of the Cabanas, which will completely command the city, whi h, report says, like Paris, is to be surrounded by fortifications. Will not a leason be taken from the fate of Louis Philippe? May not another distinguished personage be glad to take shelter in extle from a people overwhom he has played the tyrant?

A military friend informs me that Gen. Concha has in the course of formation a battation of "Cazadores" (sharpshooters), to be composed of the pleked men of every regiment in the island, and who are to be armed with rifles.

Amongst the new "city ordinances" is one requiring all degs at large to be muzzled, and already nearly all the curs in the streets are prevented from biting. Who shall say these are not a law abiding people?

In the lottery drawn on the 23d ult. Senor Ruiz, of the Tacon Zarzneia Company, and Senores Botte sini, Rincarl and Nisola, of the Italian opera own pany, were each fortunate enough to draw a \$5,000 paize.

This city again teems with spies and secret police. However, they will have to be more than usually sharp ere they discover the man who subscribes him self.

P. S.—I had nearly omitted informing you that

sharp ere they discover the man who subscribes him self.

P. S.—I had nearly omitted informing you that the Court of Mixed Commission did meet on the 23d inst., but that the English and Spanish judges could not agree in their decision with respect to the Gray Engle consequently the matter had to be left to arbitration, and 1sta being drawn, the Spanish arbitrator, Brigadier Yllas, will have to give the decision in relation to the brig.

The British brig of war Espeigle again entered this barber yesterday.

JAN. 28—6 o'clock A. M.

The Black Warrior was advertised to have arrived here from New Orleans, and to have departed again for New York yesterday. The foregoing letter was consequently prepared early yesterday morning for her, but up to a late hour last evening she had not arrived. I have therafore the pleasure of handing you the Mercantile Weekly Report, published

iast evening, and of adding a few lines to what I have stready written.

Yesterday's impression of the Gaceta congratulates its readers and compliments the Captain General because he has to a certain extent carried out one of his former cohemes of reform, and which is likely to prove of great benefit to the unfortunate

out one of his former schemes of reform, and which is likely to prove of great benefit to the unfortunate class affected thereby.

Hitherto the insane have been confined in a building called St. Dionisio, the windows of which open into the Campo Santo, or burial ground, which, as may be supposed, is neither a very healthy nor agreeable locality. His Excellency caused to be pur-based, in the early part of the last month, a small property called Ferro, about four leagues hence, on the line of railway near to the village of Calabaza! On the 5th alt, sixty-one demented persons, that being the rumber for whom accommodation could be found, were removed to the new purchase, and whose health, &c., has been benefitted by the change of climate. Indeed, since their removal, not one of the number has died. Barracoons (temporary residences) are being erected, to accommodate all the lunatics at Ferro, until the premises there are sufficiently enlarged to do so; and it is also intended to remove the mendicant adults from the Beneficencia to Ferro, where those that are able to work will be profitably employed. Doubtless all this is very praiseworthy, but it is rather too early at present to do more than award praise to the intention.

Let us see how the plan is fully carried out be-

tention.

Let us see how the plan is fully carried out before we either bestow praise or blame. Once more, edics!

Case of Francisco Estrampes—Effect of the Publi-cation of his Letter in the New York Herald— Commercial Affairs - Arrival of the West India Mail Steamer Compay Attentions in the Regu-lations Concerning Cuban State Prisoners— Apathy of the United States Government with Re-

gard to the Case of Felix.

The publication of a letter of Estrampes in your columns, issue of the 13th inst., has excited some inquiry, and it has been alleged that it will prejudire his case for the exercise of clemency with the superior authority. Your correspondent, whom I do not know, used the power he had with friends to procure the document from the prisoner; and as far as he is concerned there was no wrong done or intention thereof, and the letter was received by him in good faith, with the belief that Francisco Estrampes entertained that his treatment, as well as his political sentiments and his political pur-poses, which had been frustrated by the vigilance of the government, should be made known to the world. I apprehend that the friends of Estrampes are in error as to the idea that the publication will in any way be injurious to him; on the contrary, for the prisoner himself has made declaration of and reiterated every word he has written to the government, the Queen's Attorney and the "military com-mission;" further, the publication shows that the world holds under constant observation everything done or being done in Cuba; and the verdict of the world, the intelligent world, will be readered for or against ber rulers, as they may act with or in contempt of the enlightenment, progress and polity of the age. This fact, I think, will have due influence with the superior intelligence and judgment that will temper justice with mercy. That one of your correspondents, whom I know very well, had determined not to send the document, is no evidence against the others. He was influenced by the belief of the personal friends of Estrampes that it might be dissiduant agreement and be yielded his opinious, not because he thought himself in error, but for the ients, whom I know very well, had deter-

reason that he would do no violence to those most reason that he would do no violence to those most deeply interested in his safety. These friends were unknown, as I believe, to "P.," and he had no social obligations to control him in what was with him positive duty. So much for the defence of one whom I might know if I endeavored so to do; but I have thought that the public might be advantaged by the aggregate of facts that would be brought to bear on it, without the possibility of coacerted action, and have declined seeking the acquaintance for such reason alone.

We have in issue of the Diario de la Marina, of yesterday, an exhibit of the condition of the affairs of the first warehouse and banking company of Registerd of the declined seeking the acquaintance of the first warehouse and banking company of Registerd of the declined seeking the working in aggregates:—

gates:

Property of all descriptions \$1,142,921 24
Property of all descriptions 1,512,957 64
Debt of steam company, building boa's, &c. 10,216 34
Cash is obest 777,439 44 Total\$3,443,535 01

Total. \$3,443,535 1

The statement which leads to the above result is very clear and explicit. The sums on deposit without interest and liable to be drawn according to the wants of the business depositors, have ample provision in the cash on hand, and the constant muturing of business paper, which has the best possible predication. The non-payment of a note in Havana is a very rare occurrence.

cation. The non-payment of a note in Havana is a very rare occurrence.

The British West India mail steamer Conway arrived from St. Thomas on the 25th, early in the morning, passing the steamer Isabel as she went out of port, and left the same day for Vera Cruz and Tampico. We received nothing by her that we had not previously by way of the United Bates except private correspondence. From St. Thomas and South American States we have only confirmation of intelligence that you have received by more direct route from Aspinwall.

cept private correspondence. From St.Thomas and South American States we have only confirmation of intelligence that you have received by more direct route from Aspinwall.

It is poken of as a thing concluded, that for the future all State prisoners are to be sent to Spain, with the "expedientes" of their cases made up here for final determination there. We are not alvised by published orders, or whether if so that it is to be applied to Mr. Felix and Mr. Estrampes, who are kept seme time in suspense as to their fate. I should have that it might be the case with them, as time and distance may have considerable effect upon the royal elemency, if it is to be reached. As for Mr. Marcy or the President, I cannot ascertain that they have attempted anything to secure the fair trial to which they are, or frather Don Felix, is entitled under the treaty. Mr. Marcy has parmitted even the clear expose of this class of trials, made to him by Mr. Thrasher, to sleep on his table, without any mental action, or granting a thought for the life of his countryman; and the President backed out under the smoke of his only big gun—the inaugural—and has never been seen since, with the banner in hand that was to protect American citizens wherever its stars could be seen or its stripes felt. The mantle of Old Hickory seems to have fallen upon nobody. Will you please let us know whether the head of the government and his Secretary of State have joined the prevalent "order"? They know just enough for legitimate membership. God help the country, we say:

HAVANA, Jan. 28, 1855.

The steamer Black Warrior, Capt. Bullock, arrived this morning at 7 o'clock, bringing twenty seven passengers for Havana, among them were Dr. Levert, with his lady and daughter, from Mobile. The lady, who was celebrated as Miss Octavia Wal ton, with her matured intelligence and charms, is still the subject of the most respectful admiration wherever she goes —the world is full of her praise as an exceedingly excellent woman and wife. D.

COMMERCIAL GIRCULAR.

HAVANA, Jan. 27, 1855.

HAVANA, Jan. 27, 1855.

Sugars of new crop have been in active demand during the past fortnight, principally for Spain; as yet, however, transactions are limited to small parcels on account of small receipts. During the week about 3,000 boxes have changed hands within the range of our quotations; as contract for about 12,000 boxes from two estates was made at about 14 to 37 rial below present prices. The stock in the City and the Regis warehouses has increased, and is estimated to be now about 32,000 boxes, against 46,000 in 1854 and 15,000 in 1854, same periods. Exported—6,357 boxes to Spain, 4 133 to France, 2,399 to Great Britain, 1,156 to United States, 306 to Autwerp, and 57 to Genoa; in all, 14,415 boxes. The quotations are as follows.—Whites, common to dieretes, 174 to 915 ria.—226. 3d. to 22a. 3d.; yellows, common to incretes, 615 to 8 ria.—20a. 3d. to 23a. 9d.; browns, No. 11 to 12, 534 teol/gris.—18a. 9d. to 17a. 5d.; the cruchos, No. 9 to 10, 5 to 51/5 rls.—16a. 9d. to 17a. 11d.—25a. Montages.—The downward tendency noted in our last issue was checked by the favorable advices received from France, in consequence of which large purchases were made of clayed at 3 rls. for immediate and future delivery. Since then sales have been made at 31/4 rls. dealers are now asking 31/4 rls. teg, and small lots in the harbor for immediate delivery cannot be had under 31/4 rls. dealers are now asking 31/4 rls. teg, and small lots in the harbor for immediate delivery cannot be had under 31/4 rls. teg. There have been no transactions in mascovado, the article not being at present offered by the dealers. Exported—1699 hhds to Boston, 330 Halffax, 227 Charleston, and 33 Porthand, in all 1,699 hhds.

Correct is unaltered, at 59 5to 516 50 per qul. for good seconds; sales are restricted to small lots taken for coasumption.

Shoans maintain their value. Exported—4, 158 mills to France. 8,646 United States 1,172 to order of the favorable and for the formed at 11/2 to order of the

seconds, sales are restricted to small lots taken for coa-sumption.

SELARS maintain their value. Exported—4, 158 mills to France, 3,645 United States, 1,172 to other parts; in all, 8,976 mills.

Tonacco has been without much activity, and prices of good qualifies have not undergone any change. Ex-ported—20,276 lbs. to United States, 13,900 to Antwerp, and 9,000 to France; in all, 42,276 lbs.

Rux has declined in value, sales having been mide at 3/8 and 340 per pipe.

EXCHANGE has declined. We quote London at 13 to 13/5 per cent prem., New York and Boaton, i per cent prem.; Paris, I per cent prem., and New Orleans short to 5/5 per cent prem.

best, 3,000 quintals per Ernesinda, and 4,000 quintals, per Moto, at 16 ths. per arr., 4,509 quintals per Rosario at 14½, 5,700 quintals, per Caridad, at 18½, and 1,700 quintals, per Labolita, at 18. Six cargons (31,009 quintals), remain afloat in first hands unseld. Rice (Carolina)—350 casks and 30 halves at 13½, per arr., and 96 casks at 13½, per Locetto, at 14, 12casks at 14, 100 do. and 50 kalves at 13½, and 66 casks at 14½, per A. Devreaux: 1910 casks, per Locetto, at 14, 12casks and 30 bags at 18½, and 65 bags at 18½, and 66 bags, per Adels, at 18½, cand 460 bags valentia at 12; 120 at 11½, and 70 casks at 14; 12c casks 30 halves and 66 bags, per Adels, at 13½, and 460 bags valentia at 12; 120 at 11½, and 122 bags campeche at 13, leaving only the rensainders of the cargoes per Zephyr and Rockport on hand, say about 300 casks. Fith—2,100 bass and 300 halves Norway end at 85 per quintal; 376 casks and 350 drums cod, per Cynthia, from St. Johns, at 35½, 100 casks Royles, per Cynthia, from St. Johns, at 35½, 100 casks Royles, per Cynthia, from St. Johns, at 35½, 100 casks English cod, at \$4; 106 casks Botton cod, at 34; 80 do., at \$35½, 50 casks hake, 35½, and 30 at \$35, 41, both in bbis, and keys; stock 1,20 bbis, and \$15, 40 do., at \$35½, 50 casks hake, 35½, and 30 at \$35, and \$25 kg, and 200 kags New Orleans, at \$40, 50 kgs. Butter—100 kegs butth, at \$25 qti.; 50 bis, 60 shen, at \$35½, \$0 casks hakes, \$50, and 30 at \$35, and \$25 kg, and 200 kags New Orleans, at \$40, 50 kgs. Butter—100 kegs butth, at \$25 qti.; 50 bis, 60 shen, at \$35½, \$0 casks and hegs; stock 1,20 bbis, and \$40, at \$4, and 40 at \$50; and 50 at \$35; 40 kgs. Per Orleans, at \$40, 50 kgs. Butter—100 bbis, and \$40, and \$40, at \$40, and \$40,

at \$25, and 22 casks machinery, at 10 rls. Wrapping paper—3,500 reams, at 4; rls. Tar—379 bbls. at \$5. Pitch—160 bbls. at \$4. Totacco.—15 borse chewing, at \$17 ql.

LEMBER AND COOPERAGE STOCK.—Pitch pine continues in excess of demand; sales 118,000 feet Swammab, part times, at \$24, 129,000 feet same quality and dimensions, and by same party, at \$29, 27,000 feet Mobile, at \$25, 170,000 feet Pensacola, at \$27, 138,000 feet Swammab, part times, at \$24, 129,000 feet same quality and dimensions, and by same party, at \$29, 27,000 feet Mobile, at \$25, and one cargo (166,000 feet) Mobile, at \$25, 60. White Pine Beards—30,000 feet Pertland at \$24, 15,000 feet New Brindwick, at \$27, and 35,000 feet Canada, at \$25. Sugar Box Shocks—004 apprehensions infer sted in our last lesue have been realized; one of our largest importers of the article gave way, and continued inversing the price until it reached 8 rls, on time. Large quantities have been stored, until there is no more room for them. Many have been delivered on contract. The sales that have come to our knowledge are 2,500 retailed at 10 rls.; 2,700 do., at 3; 12,500 at \$35, and 16,000 at 3. Hogshead Shocks—158 molasses, Portland city, at \$3.23, and 1,470 do., retailed at \$3.500 sugar, Portland city, at \$3.124, and 1,470 do., retailed at \$3.500 sugar, Portland city, at \$3.124, and 1,470 do., retailed at \$3.500 sugar, Portland city, at \$3.124, and 1,470 do., retailed at \$4.500 sugar, Portland city, at \$3.124, and 1,470 do., retailed at \$4.500 sugar, Portland city, at \$3.124, and 1,470 do., retailed at \$4.500 sugar hogshead shocks are very difficult to place at any price. Hoops are in moderate supply and limited demand; 3,000 Rhode laiand 12 feet, sold at \$50, and 5,000 at \$45. Scapty Hogsheads—Good secondhand for molasses are in fair demand; 100 poor quality soid at \$4, and 100 at \$4.500 in \$4.500 boxes for London at market, ranging from 400 to 1,500 lands, apacity; 1 at £2 st. 6d.; at \$2.500 and 2 at £3; 1 of 3,600 boxes for London, at £2 12a. dd.; at \$2.500 and \$4.500

Meetings of the Aldermen in Pavor of a New Organization of the City Government.

We appead the new city charter as preposed by a majority of the Board of Aldermen. It is different from that recently offered in the Assembly by Mr. Stuyvesant. We give the draft in full. It will be immediately submitted the Legislature:

AN ACT

TO AMEND THE GHARTER OF THE GITY OF NEW YOR.
Section 1. The Corporation, or body corporate, now existing and known by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaity of the city of New York," shall remain and continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of "the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonaity of the city of New York," and oy that name shall have perpetual succession, and be able to suc and be auced, to plead and to be defended, in all courts and places, in all manner of setions, suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands whatever, and of what nature and kind whatever, in as full and ample manner and form as any citizen; and shall be capable to take, purchase, hold, receive and office, and chall he subject to the legis. full and ample manner and form as any citizen; and shall be capable to take, purchase, hold, receive and enjoy, and to sell, demise, smortgage, assign, dispose of, and convey in fee, for life or lives, or for years, or in any other manner, any property, real or personal, of what nature, kind or quality whatsoever; and may and

what nature, kind or quality whatsoever; and may and shall have and use a common seal, and may alter or change the same at their pleasure; and shall have, and continue to exercise and enjoy, all the rights, immunities, powers, privileges and franchises heretofore and hitherto belonging to it, and shall have power to make all needful laws, by-laws and regulations for the municipal government of said city, and for the laying, assessing and collecting all taxes necessary for the payment of the expenses of the city government.

Sec. 2. The legislative power of the corporation of the city of New York shall be vested in a Board of Aldermen and a Board of Assistant Aldermen, who, tyether, shall form the Common Council of the city. The Board of Aldermen shall consist of one Alderman from each ward, who shall be elected by the people of the respective wards, for two years. The Aldermen and Councilmen, now in office, shall continue to discharge the duties of their said offices, until the expiration of the period for which they were elected. The wards having an even numerical designation shall elect Aldermen at the general election in 1855, and bi-annually thereafter. The wards having an odd numerical designation shall elect their Aldermen at the general election in 1855, in like manner.

Sec. 3. The Board of Assistant Aldermen shall consist of one Assistant Alderman from each ward, who shall be elected in like manner, and shall hold their office for one year.

of one Assistant Alderman from each ward, who shall be elected in like manner, and shall hold their office for one year.

Sec. 4. The Mayor shall hold his office for two years, and the first election for Mayor under this act shall be held at the general election in 1856.

Sec. 5. The election for charter officers shall be showen, and the officers who shall be elected aball be shown into office on the first Monday of January thereafter; and the laws of the State regulating elections shall be shown into office on the first Monday of January thereafter; and the laws of the State regulating elections shall apply to elections of charter officers; but the Common Council may, by law, extend the time for the canvass of the votes.

Sec. 6. The Board of Aldermen shall have power to direct a special election to be held to supply the place of any Alderman whose seat shall become vacant by death, removal from the city, resignation or otherwise; and the Board of Assistants; and in both cases the person elected to supply the vacancy shall hold his seat only for the residue of the term of office of his immediate predecessor. Provided, however, that such special election shall not be ordered in less at least two months of the term in which such vacancy occurs shall remain unexpired.

Sec. 7. The two Boards shall meet in separate cham-

sec. 7. The two Boards shall meet in separate chambers, and a majority of each shall be a quorum to do business. Each Board shall appoint a President from its own body, and shall also choose its clerk and other officers, determine the rules of its own proceedings, and but he judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members. Each Board shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and the doors of each shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secresy; and all resolutions and reports of committees which shall recommend any specific improvement involving the appropriation of public moneys, or taxing or assessing the citizens of said city, shall be published immediately after the adjournment of the Board, under the authority of the Common Council, in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation; and whenever a vote is taken in relation thereto, the ayes and nose shall be called and published in the same manner.

Sec. 8. Each board shall have the authority to compel the attendance of absent members; to punish its manners for disorderly behavior, and to expel a member, with the concurrence of two thirds of the members are elected to the board, and the members are expelled shall, by such expulsion, forfeit all his rights and powers as an Alderman or Assistant Alderman.

Sec. 9. The stated and occasional meetings of each board of the Common Council shall be regulated by its own ordinances; and both boards may meet on the same or or different days, as they may severally judge expedient. unexpired.
Sec. 7. The two Boards shall meet in separate cham-

or on different days, as they may severally judge expedient.

Sec. 10. Any law, ordinance or reministion of the Common Council may originate in either board, and when i shall have passed one board, may be rejected or amended by the other. But no law, ordinance or resolution requiring the concurrence of both boards shall pristitler board, except by a majority of the members elected.

Sec. 11. Neither the Mayor or the Recorder of the site.

either board, except by a majority of the mombers elected.

Sec. 11. Neither the Mayor, or the Recorder of the city of New York, shall be a member of the tommon Council.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Mayor on the first Monday of January, 18:56, and thereafter immediately after being swom into office, to nominate to the thord of Aldermen for confirmation, an executive council, a Caief of Police, an Engineer of the Croton Aquedust, a Street Commissioner, a 3ty Inspector, and a Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, to assist aim in the discharge of the executive duties of the city, which duties shall be clearly defined by ordinance of the Common Council, and in like manner to appoint whenever any vacancy shall occur in any of said offices. If his nominations be rejected, he shall, within five days thereafter, nominate other and different persons for said executive council.

Sec. 13. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in the office of Mayor, and whenever the Mayor shall be absent from the city, or be prevented by sickness, or any other cause, from attending to the duties of his office, the President of the Board of Aldermen shall act as Mayor, and shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor, during the continuance of such vacancy, absence or disability. It shall also be the duty of the Mayor.

To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a gene-

To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, and oftener if he shall deem it expedient, a general statement of the situation and condition of the city in relation to its government, finances and improvements.

To recommend to the adoption of the Common Council all such measures connected with the police, security, health, cleaniness, and ornament of the city, and the improvement of its government and finances, as he shall deem expedient.

improvement of its government and mannees, as he shall ideem expelient.

To be vigilant and activo in causing the laws and ordinances of the government of the city to be duly executed and can'orded.

To exercise a constant supervision and control over the conduct and acts of all subordinate officers, and to receive and examine into all such complaints as may be preferred against any of them for violation or neglect of duty, and generally to perform all such duties as may be preservibed to him by the charter and city ordinances, and the laws of this State and the United States.

See. 14. Annual and occasional appropriations shall be made by proper ordinances of the Common Council for every branch and object of city expenditure, nor shall any money be drawn from the city travury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it was drawn.

See. 15. The Common Council shall not have authority to borrow any suns of money, whatever, on the credit of the corporation, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made, unless author sed by a special set of the Legislature, on application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonality of the city of New York.

See. 16. It shall be the duty of the Common Council to publish, two months before the annual election of charter officers, in each year, for the general information of the discrent sources of city revenue, and the amount received form each the several appropriations made by the Common Council, the objects for which the same were made, and the amount of moneys expended under each; the moneys borrowed on the credit of the corporation, the authority under which each loan was made, and the terms on which the same was obtained, shall be clearly and particularly specified.

See. 17. The Common Council shall have power to create such departments and officers they exceed on the credit of the same, and the warment of the first day of the componition of the Expension of the First day of the common Council, and shal

any member of the said council may remove any clerk n his department. Sec. 23. The several executive departments, and the officers and clerks thereof, shall be subject to the legi-lative regulation and direction of the Common Council,

cee. 23. Interested when the antipect to the legislative regulation and direction of the Common Council, no far as the same shall not be inconsistent with this act, and the different hereof shall be performed in accordance with the different hereof shall be performed in accordance with the different hereof shall be performed in accordance with the different hereof shall be performed in accordance with the different hereof shall be performed and accordance with the different hereof shall be performed, and seep representation, upon any subject relating to his department, or any information possessed by him in relation thereto. And every head of department, with such suggestions in relation to the improvement thereof, and to the public business connected therewith, as he may deem advisable.

Sec. 24. All work to be done, and all supplies to be furnished for the Corporation, involving an expenditure of more than two hundred and fifty dollars, shall be by contract, under such regulations as shall be established by ordinance of the Common Council, unless by a vote of the Common Council of vortinance designate.

The performance of the common Council, unless by a vote of the Common Council by ordinance designate.

Sec. 25. All effects of the city covernment, while such hids or proposals shall be opened by the officer, and except the duties of his office, who had been as may design to be present or the Common Council or be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, the expenses or consideration whereof are to be paid under any ordinance of the Common Council, or be directly or indirectly interested in any contract, the

chiections to the board in which it originated, within ten days thereafter; or if such board he not then in session, at its next meeting. The board to which it shall be returned shalf enter the objections at large on their journal, and cause the same to be published in one or more of the public newspapers of the city. The beard to which such act, ordinance, or resolution shall have been so returned, shall, after the expiration of not less than ten days thereafter, proceed to reconsider the same. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members elected to the board shall agree to pass the same, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other board, by which it shall be likewise reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of all the members elected to such board, it shall take effects as an act or law of the Corporation in all such cases the votes of both boards shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the passage of the measure reconsidered shall be entered on the journal of each board respectively. If any ordinance or resolution passed by both boards shall not be returned by the Mayor within ten days (Sundays secreted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law in like maner as if he had signed it, unless the close of the assation of the board in which it originates shall prevent its return. torn, in which case it shall not be a law until the expira-tion of the next meeting of said board, by whom the ordinance or resolution shall be reconsidered, if returned at such meeting, and be disposed of in the same manner and with like effect as if presented at the preceding ses-

at such meeting, and be disposed of in the same manner and with like sheet as if presented at the preceding ession.

Sec 30. No Alderman shall hereafter sit or act as Judge in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, or in the Courts of General or Special Seasions, in the city and county of New York, but this section shall not prevent his exercising the power of a magistrate, in the arrest, commitment, or bailing of offenders, except that he cannot let to hall, or discharge a person arrested or committed by another magistrate.

Sec. 31. All ferries, docks, piers and slips, shall be leased and all leases and sales of public property and franchises, other than grants of land under water, to which the owners of the upland shall have a pre-emption right; shall be made by public auction, and to the highest bidder who will give adequate security. (No lease hereafter given except as the same may be required by covenants of the Corporation already existing, shall be recurred to the thing the state of the common Council, for misman agement, or neglect to provide adequate accommodations.) All persons requiring any ferry lease of other franchise or grant under the provisions of this act, shall be required to purchase, at the fair appraised valuation, the boats buildings, or other property of the former leases or grantees, actually necessary for the purpose of such ferry grant or franchise. Frevious notice of all alse referred to in this section shall be given under the direction of the Comptroller, for thirty days, in the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

Sec. 32. No bids shall be accepted from, or contract awarded to any person who is in arrears to the cerporation, soon debt or contract or who is a defaulter, as accurity or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

tion, who debt or centract, or who is a defaulter, at cecurity or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

See, 15. No money shall be expended by the corporation for any celebration, procession or entertainment of
any kind, or on any occasion, except for the celebration
of the anniversary of the national independence, the
twenty fifth of November, ("Evacuation Day,") and the
anniversary of the birthday of Washington unless by the
vote of three fourths of all the members elected in each
board of the Common Council.

See, 24. No additional allewance, beyond the legal
claim under any contract with the corporation, or for
any service on its account, or in its employment, shall
chall ever be allowed.

See, 26. Chapter 122, of Laws of 1850, and an act to
amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April
2, 1840, and an act to amend an act entitled as act to
amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April
12, 1840, and an act supplementary to an act entitled
an act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April
12, 1851, and an act supplementary to an act entitled
an act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April
12, 1852, and an act supplementary to an act entitled
an act further to amend the charter of the city of New York, passed April
12, 1853, and an act supplementary to an act entitled
an act further to amend the charter of the city of New
York passed April 12, 1850, passed June 14, 1855, be,
and the same are hereby, repealed, and such parts of
the charter of the city of New York as a presolution of the charter of the city of New York is a presolution of the charter of the city of New York passed April 12, 1850, passed June 14, 1855, be,
and the same are hereby, repealed, and such same of
the charter of the city of New York is a presolution of the charter of the city of New York passed and the constructed as repealed, modified or is any manner
affected thereby, but shall continue and remain in fall
force, and the same and the constr

First at Full tones, N. Y.—The brick building occupied by Mesers. Wemple & Argesinger as a dry goods store, by Mr. A. Horsing as a clothing store, and by Mr. Wm. B. Wemple as a dwelling house, was totally destroyed by fire on the night of the Bist uit. The law office of O. T. Van Vechten, Esq., adjoining, was also destroyed, as was a wooden dwelling in the occupanty of Mrs. Wilson. The building first mentioned, as well as the dwelling house, were the property of Mr. W. B. Wemple. There was no insurance on the buildings, or on the stock of goods, of which none was saved. The entire loss is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$10,000.

"THE FIRST SHALL BE LAST."—The Evaneville (Ind.) Journal says that an old greatenen, aged sixty five years, was married a few days age in East county, in that State, to has sixth wife, and he has only married five women. He first wife is his last wife, and she is now in heafer y "diffy year. She has been married three times, andh: It thusband is her last husband.

GREAT SNOW STORM IN THE WEST.

The Business of Chicago Suspended Rallroads Blocked Up—Locomotive Boilers Fall
of Ice—The Illinois Legislature in a Snow
Drift—Speaker of the House Chopping Wood
—Country Members Making Oyster Stews—
A Night on the Prairies.

[From the Chicago Democrat, Jan 29]
The various rallroads were just about cleared of the
snow from the storm of Sunday, when that of Thoraday
night put them in as bad or worse attustion than they
were before. The first train attempted to be true through
from Rock Island to this city since Sunday was atoppel
yesterday morning near Morris. The train which left
this city yesterday merning upon the Rock Island road,
returned at noon, having gained only cipit mides, and
finding it impossible to proceed. In the afternoon four
engines, with snow plougha, went out in company to
clear the track taking a good force of men with showels.
How far they had reached last night we have not heard,
but it is the intention of the Superiolendan to send out
a passenger train this morning.

On the Galean road, the train from Aurora arrived
within fire miles of the Wells street depot Thursday
night, when the snow impeded its progress so that the
contine frees up. The passengers remained in the cars
all night, and in the morning the conductor procured
slighs in the neighborhood and brought them to the
city. An engine was sent out in the night to meet this
tials and bring it in but before reaching it, the pumps
froze up. Other engines were sent out during the night,
and successively force up until four were thus disabled
in the distance of four miles. During the day, they and
the train were reached and brought to this depot, when
there fresh locomotives coupled together and provided
with snow plows, with a car containing forty men with
shovels, were sent out to clear the track. It is more difficult to get through the drifts than it was on Monday.
Every effort will be made to open communication, but it
is imposable to say when it will be effected; and so long
as the anow is so dry, the first wind will filt the c

On the Michigan Central road no train had arrived pesterday, but it is not known that the snow was the cause. A despatch from New Buffalo hast evening stated that three locomotives were off the track near that place; but no particulars are given by which to judge of the cause or consequences of this accident.

dent.

Our hotels are crowding full of passengers arriving from the east, who cannot get west or south. Fraight trains are not attempted to be run at present, and business depending upon them is therefore stagmant. We have never had anything like this storm in this country, and were in no situation to immediately overcome its disadvantages.

From the Chicago Press. Jp. 29.1

try, and were in no situation to immediately overcome its disadvantages.

From the Chicago Press, Jan. 29]

The Chicago and Missinsippi train for Springfield left Chicago Thursday morning. At Joliet it was joined by the train which left Chicago on Wednesday, went on with two locomotives to three miles beyond Odell, and about ten this side of Pontiac, when the train was stalled in a snow drift, and remained during Thurslay night. At one w'clock at night the wood was exhausted, and the passengers commenced cutting up emigrant cars for fuel. On Friday morning several hundred cans of systers were found in the express cars, and the passengers breakfasted on oysters—raw, fried and atewed. The nearest house is almost three miles from the drift. Several gentlemen started for a settlement not far off, and procured teams, with provisions and wood.

When our informant left, the ladies were being carried is wagons to the farmhouses in the vicinity. The Cook county delegation, with Mr. Turner, Speaker of the House, and many members, were on hand.

When our informant left, the speaker was actively engaged in chopping up ties for fuel. Mr. Farnham, of the railroad, sent on yesterday, from Joliet, a locomotive and car with provisions. There is no danger of actual suffering by cold or hunger, as there are plenty of ties and provisions to be obtained from the settlement in the vicinity.

When last heard from, the Speaker of the House, axe

when last heard from, the Speaker of the House, are

vicinity.

When hast heard from, the Speaker of the House, axe in hand, was presiding over a wood pile—the Chairman of Banks and Incorporations had under consideration a snow bank fifteen feet deep and twenty miles in extent—cicarly a bank of "deposit." The Committee on Internal improvement were despatched after mince pies and sandwiches, while the lobby, "my Lord Coke" in the chair, had resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the weather.

S. N. Arnold, Eq., and Judge Rucker, who were also on board, obtained a team at a farm house on Friday morning, came to Morris, and taking the train there, arrived home on Saturday evening.

The company on board the cars on Thursday evening made the best of their predicament, and both ladies and gentlemen enlivened the tedious hours by a brisk interchange of wit and repartee; and for a time fun so pre-railed over vexation that it seemed aimost a lucky circumstance that they were compelled to tarry at so un comfortable a stopping place. Br. Dyer was there, and of course he jokes on all occasions. He railied Mr. Judd about a bill which he had introduced into the Legislature, with some seventy-five sections, and remarked that about a bill which he had introduced into the Legisla-ture, with some seventy-five sections, and remarked that with such a quantity of "provisions, there was no danger of starvation. We are informed, however, that the Doctor kolied rather goave when he saw Meses. Arnold and Rucker leaving for home.

On Thursday Mr. Farmain had five hundred men at work clearing the track of the Rock Island road, diter-mined not to be conquered by the elements. The train was in this position on Saturday, and proba-bly has not yet been relieved, but rather has been ren-dered more inaccessible by the snow of Saturday night and yesterday.

dered more inaccessible by the snow of Saturday night and yesterday.

We understand that the Mississippi road has not a single locomotive at this end of the roate, but that all are last in the snow. Superintendent Bisary, of the Rock Island road, sent one down from Sollet for the purpose of endeavoring to relieve the train, but we have heard nothing from it.

The Book Island train lay all of the night of Friday in a snow frift, this side of Shedieid. The train which left Shedield for Rock Island on Thursday had not reached its destination on Saturday.

The Pooria mail train left Peru on time on Saturday morning.

orning. At last accounts from Rock Island, one train was at Anawan and one at Sheffield, both going West.

At la Saile, up to 9 A. M. on Saturday, there was no information of the cars on the Central Railway, either

information of the cars on the Central Railway, either way.

At Joliet, up to half past S.A. M. on Saturday, there was no train from the South on the Chicago and Mississippi road. Three engines had gone up toward Chicago to clear the track.

From Sistemangton, up to Friday, we learn that the trains going north on the Central and Chicago and Mississippi roads were at the former place, at which they lay on Wednesday. The zone of liuraday had left the roads as bad as they were on Monday.

Fig. 1 bless. [From the Chicago Tribune, Jan 51.]

A party of four gentlemen, who lett St. Louis on the morning of Sunday, the list inst, on the Chicago and Mississippi railroad, reached this city on yesterday morning, having been nine days on route. They were very curious objects when they arrived here, having been exposed for the greater part of the time to the furry of the snow storms which had been raging during the last tea.

And the desired of the degeneration of the degeneration. and were immediately carried to the dagmerran days, and were immediately carried to the dagmerran gallery, where portraits of them were taken in all their glery of snow and frost. These gentlemen describe the journey which they have just accomplished, and the perils which they encountered, with great cest and cleanage.

incurrey which they have just accomplished, and the perils which they encountered, with great cest and plausings.

The train in which they left aften was forced to stop, by the snow at or near lexington, a station on the C and M Railroad, a few miles this side of Bicomington. Here they produced sleeps with suctor horses, and started on the way for this city. The distance is some 120 miles, and they had to make their own roads. They passed along the line of the valiened most of the way, and saw the condition in which the storm had placed it. It is terrible. From Laxington to some since miles this side of Pontiac, the drifts are immonse and apparently insurmountable, except by the slow and teclosus process of pick are and shovel, the force of the win having packed the snow and rendered it hard as lee.

The hamk in which the two trains from this city are stuck is altopether about sighteen sales long, and stress in depth from three to sight feel. At either end of it were to be as en locomotives which have made frantic at tempts to break through and which, having frozen fast, are covered entirely up by enow, their smoat stacks only siteling but to show where they are.

These gentlemes think that there is no pretability of the road ocing opened this week. If not, what will become of the Legislature

These gentlemen think that there is no prelability of the road being opened this week. If not, what will become of the Lagislatures

SioW, FROW**, FROW**, SNOW**.

There is nothing but snow to be seen above and around. It is fying in clouds through the air, or lying in ministure mountains on the earth. It is whiring through alleys, drilling seroes the broad streets, or rolling itself on the roofs of stoces and houses, and causing their patiers to creak with the unassual load. There appears to be no step to it, no prospect of a decrease in the quantity offering itself daily.

It compensed answing on Naturalay crossing last, and continued to do so steadily up to last night when we went to press.

Old New England residents say flay never as wany thing like it. The abdest inhabitant of these parts away it has never been equalled by anything seen in the West before. It is no doubt the greatest snow storm ever at persensed in the Northwest, or the Union for aught we also.

The LEGISLATUR.

This is the first time within the recollection of the clovet inhabitant when the legislature of this disate was so long weather bound as they have now been. For over a weak the members have been foundeding in the snow, valing endouvering to reach the capital, and their chances of succeeding for a week to come are rather dubious. There has probably dusable the quantity of snow fallon close Saturiay night than fell during the first storm, and the wind has been cufficiently night drift it nearly as hell. What the reade gained in their struggles of all last week him been loved since the last storm set in.

To nourse the legislature had readers to go into joint ballot for the election of a United states senator. The prospect is that "no quorum will be in the account at all, incluse a submission time the last storm set in.

To no the Chicago Press, san 30 1

LONG WALE.

[From the Chicago Frees, Jan. 20]

A deepatch was received in this city perfordey morning from J. F. Jey, En., at Bloomington, stating that he had reached that place in company with three others, by waiking forty miles. They left the twin which went out from hear Dawrendy, stread in a defit with three hundred passengers about fifty miles north of Bloom ington on Friday.

THE SNOW CONTINUES.

It does not stop enowing or blowing. Everybody asks everybody if they seer saw anything files it, and every body tells everybody they never did. The telegraph fortunately keeps up so that we have designations, but no mails. The railroads were again blocked up pesterday, and it was no use to open them so long as the saw was drifting. No road sent out a train yestigatey except the Michigan Central. It is thought the inflice on the Michigan Central read would have get through but for an ac-

cident. The engine which left here with the train for Detroit Sunday night, unfortunately broke a track and a Calumet bridge and backed up to the junction, whose it was unable to get out of the way of the train which left here posterday morning, and at last accounts they were both delayed there.

The roofs of some of the stores of late of the same of the stores on lake street met symmtoms of breaking down yesterday. On the list ones, with higher buildings on either a snow is from three to five fast deep. The weight exquently very heavy, and they should be looked force a thaw, at least.

The sheds belonging to the livery stables of Messee Lewis & Loom's troke down on bunday tast by the great weight of snow upon them, and it is reared that a large-number of carriages, buggles, &c., which are undermeata them, are more or less injured.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

[From the Chicago Journal, Jan. 20.]

Obituary

DEATH OF LUTERS STREAM.

The following article published in the Rural Inicite
gencer, a Maine paper, was written by a neighbor and
friend of Mr. hererance, whose death we have already
chronicide.

triend of Mr. Severance, whose death we have already chronicided—
Tairty years ago we made the acquaintance of a flaxes haired youth who came to Augusta, Mc., just out of his apprenticeship to Cales & Saaton, publishers of the Mational Intelligemore, Washington. He came as an advanturer in the printing business, and issued proposals fee a paper, (there was none in Augusta,) and called it the Kennebec Journal. He printed and edited his own paper, setting the tapes at his case from the thinking machine of his own head. He proved to be the ablost editor that Maine ever had. In less than due years the people forced him into a scat in our Legislature, then holding its temporary sessions in Portland. Afterwards he was chosen to the State Senate again and again; then he was forced into the Congress of the United States; and head than twenty years saw the root apprentice boy that left. chosen to the charges of the United States, and less than twenty years say the poor apprentice boy that left. Washington in 1827, seeking his fortune "down east," a member of the national Legislature in the same city, one of the most talented, edicient and honored semi-bers of that body. Meanwhile he conducted his paper with as much readiness and fitelity as ever. He never sought office—supremely modest, it was always forced upon him, and the favor was done to the public, not by the public to him, whenever he accepted a public trust. It was he that made Millard Fillmore Vice President of the United States, and the death of Gen. Taylor made him President. Retiring from Congress to his editorial post of the Kennebee Journal, his health began to fall him, and President Taylor offered him an appointment as Commissioner of the United States to the Santwick summer, with a cancer upon his surfer lip, which has now caten out the whole lower portion of his face and into his throat, and has destroyed the power of speaking and masticating food; and yet, true to his "ruling passion," he contrives to write articles very week for his old paper—the Kennebee Journal.

bis old paper—the Kennebec Journal.

DEATH OF WASHINGTON HIVING'S DIEDRICH.
HON HAMMAN KNIGKHRANKEN died on the Soth uit, at his reddence in Schaghticoke, New York, aged seventy-five years. The death of his wife occurred only a frew weeks since. Judge K was born in Schaghticoke, where he resided down to his death, and sustained the character of the best living representative of the class of sturdy Dutch burghers—a class now about extinct. He was immortalized by Washington irving, who made him the original of his Discrich. Few men were better known in this section of the State. He held for a time the office of County Judge, and in 1810—'13 represented this district in Congress.

County Judge, and in 1810-'13 represented this district in Congress.

Died, at Middletown, Delaware county, January 19, ELLIAR CALSA, in the sixty eccond year of his age, after a protracted illness of four months, Mr. Calch was, soldier of 1812, he enlisted in the nineteenth year of his age, for drey years, under Colond Levesworth, of Dethi, lie distinguished himself in a number of hard engagements—one, the ever memorable bettle of Lundy's Lass, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He remained a prisoner one month, then, with a fellow prisoner by the name of Stephens, aware the Niagara river, and returned to their own regiment. He was under tienerals Scott and Brown through the campaign.

The Springfield Republican says that Mirron Count, member of the Legislature from Middledeld, Hampahire county Mass, died at his home on the list uit. He has been home from Beston a week, and his disease was lang fever. He was between fifty and Sity fire years of age. The wife of Hon, L. B. Park, United States District Attorney for the state of Versiont, died in this city on the 20th uit. I do consumption. The was a very estimable lady, and is depty mourned by a large circle of freeds in New Orleans, this city, and elsewhere

Grear Excitement in the Town of Mr. Plka FANT.—A Production of Logical Distriction in this City and Town In the City and Town In the City and Town In the City and the Pleasant, about nine miles from this city, is the northern part of the county, not a drop of liquor has been sold for some time, and nothing has transpired to mar the quiet and peace of the village until Sanday evening lest, when it was noticed around that the Vankirk House had been rented to a Mr. Patterson, of Covington, who expected to sell liquor on the premier Upon learning that the first lead of liquor, &c., was to arrive on Sunday, a crowd of men and women armal with hatchete, axea, picks, guns, &c, repaired to the Vankirk House, broke open the doors and searched every room in the hotel for the objectionable article, but failed in finding it. In the meanture a man named Daniel Laboytaur, a harber in Mr. Pleasant, arrived in the form with the first lead of liquor, codes, sugar and other groceries, that mostly liquor. The citizens were not aware of its arrived until the following morning, about 9 o clock, it was announced through the streets. In least than ten minutes over a hundred persons were armed with any and everything that would break open a barries, cut open drulphons smach bottles and destroy furniture. The ricters, about thirty of show were females, forcibly entered the premises, and commenced their work of destruction. Mr. Laboytaux, was had charge

The stated meeting of the waxongers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the latinat, at 4% P. M., Hon Lather Bradish in the chair, assisted William B. Crosby, Francis Hall, and Benjamin L.

Swan, Bergs, three were in Arkanese, and one in each of the States of Georgia, Tennesece, Tenne, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois,

and Connecticut.

A letter was read from the Senior Secretary, stating A letter was read from the Senior Secretary, stating his safe arrival at Charleston with improving health; mother from Sev C. N. Righter at Constantinople, is regard to the circulation of the Seriptures in Turkey; and another from the same in regard to the Rible among the Waldenness and in Italy. A letter from Mr. Phillips, in Oregon, shows the destitution of the Seriptures in some portions of that Territory. One from Mr. Lord, of Illianis, gives encouraging statements in regard to distributions among the Germane in his field.

Power valuable additions were made to the Society's Rivary.

Urants of books were made of B-blee and Testaments to colored Sunday schools at Louisville, Kyrjothers for

Grants of books were made of Bibles and Testaments to colored frunday schools at Louisville, Ky, others for the use of sailors and soldiers at a mary yard in Florida, for a colored subbath school at Roseville, K. I., in English, German, and Arabic, for a new mission in Africa; to the American floard of Commissioners for Foreign Missions among the Chickson and Corea indians and exclose others in different longuages, uncluding five volumes for the blind.

WARRINGTON NATIONAL MONTHERST.—During the year commonscing on the first of January and ending on National Monument Association were fall, 63 %; expenditures, \$71,67 %]—leaving in the hands of the treasurer, \$72,62 The monuments has attained a height of 10 feet. There are now but two mechanics employed on the ground, termoning a blook for incertion in the relation. Two blocks of marble from Japan, and one of granite from Loo Choo, weighing more than three tons, at to be placed in the monument. They were brought to the Washington many yard, and the board of managers received the first intimation of the loaved of managers received the first intimation of the loaved of managers, asking the newforth of first the monument in achieve on the communication of the board of managers, asking the National Legislature to finish the monument the plan of building it by individual authoriptions having proved a failure. The application has, we learn here doly considered, and that both communities are willing that Congress chall appropriate the measurer funds for that purpose but there is a devision of opinion as to the manner of the expenditure—whether it shall be by givernount officers, or, by the present managers of the association — Washington Sentinel.

BINTMS AND DYLATMS IN BOSTON IN 1854.—The report of the Registrar to the Board of Alderman shows that 2,204 mains and 2,447 females died in this city during the year 1654, as excess of males of 152. During the came period 2,505 thales and 2,707 female children servitors, an excess of males of 184. The oldest destifute members, as excess of males of 184. The oldest destifute for years for was found fead in bod. In her possession were letter from her lessband, data in 2706, at which time he was a greened man in the British mary, after which she was a present man in the British mary, after which she was a present man in the British mary, after which she was a present man in the British mary, after which she was a present man in the British mary, after which she was a present man in the British mary, after which she was not able to trace him. In thirty of instances term were here, but there were no triplets, as was the case in previous years.